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FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
1425 K STREET, N.W.
11TH FLOOR
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3500

EXAMINER	
HUYNH, THU V	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2178	

DATE MAILED: 08/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/208,805	HYATT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thu V Huynh	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 April 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11,13-16 and 18-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11,13-16 and 18-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed on 04/19/2004 to application filed on 01/12/1999.

2. Claims 1, 13 and 21 are amended.

3. Claims 25-27 are added.

4. Claims 12 and 17 are canceled.

5. Claims 1-11, 13-16 and 18-27 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 13-14, 20-21 are independent claims.

6. The rejection of claims 21 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hoyle, US 6,141,010, filed 07/1998 have withdrawn as necessitated in view of the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
> (b) This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 1, 3, 8-12, 14, 16-20 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram et al., US patent 5,818,446 filed 11/1996 in view of Hoyle, US 6,141,010, filed 07/1998 and "Alexa Internet and Netscape Team To Provide

Related Sites To Support Smart Browsing" (hereinafter Alexa), published 06/01/1998 as supplied by the Applicant in IDS filed 06/04/1999.

Regarding independent claim 1, Bertram discloses the steps of:

- a content display program means configured to receive content data from a current web site of a current server computer, and to cause information representative of the content data to be display on a content portion of a display of the client computer (Bertram, col.3, lines 39-57);
- a chrome display program configured to cause chrome that corresponds to chrome specifiers to be displayed on a chrome portion of the client computer display (Bertram, col.2, line 65 - col.3, line 23; col.5, lines 2-16; col.11, lines 26-38; Bertram teaches a software program which is able to change the browser's user interface. After the desired user interface information is stored in the storage of client's computer, the desired user interface is displayed on the client computer display that corresponds to the data which is stored in the storage);
- wherein the chrome corresponding to the chrome specifiers of the current web site being rendered and displayed by the chrome display program and adds a new control element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one control element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element and the new control element is configured in response to the current web site being rendered to invoke functionality related to the current web site being rendered (Bertram, figures 1 and 2; col.2, lines 17-21; col.2, line 65 - col.3, line 23; col.5, lines 2-16; col.11, lines 26-38 where Bertram teaches

an automatic or selective modification of the user interface including control elements to invoke functionality related to the current web side being rendered, such as home, print, etc. control element to suit the user preference. Bertram teaches a user interface is switched in respond to content or user selection. When user request a web page content by selecting an URL, a user interface includes control elements (totally or slightly different) will be displayed at the same time the data content of the web page is displayed (Bertram, col.7, lines 26-65 and col.8, lines 29-42). Bertram teaches a child interface control 3 in figure 2, which includes multiple chrome control elements that replace all of the chrome control elements of the previous user interfaces shown in figure 1 such that none of the chrome control element in figure 2 are the same as the chrome control element in figure 1, since elements on adult chrome are more complicate for a child. In reality, Bertram's changeable various user interfaces does not limit only between adult to child, but also between adult to adult or child to child. Regarding the case of changing an adult user interface to a different adult user interface, Bertram's modification of user interfaces system can replace all chrome control elements and/or adding/removing new/old chrome control elements to have a new interface to provide to the user, since all adult user interfaces do not need to be completely different from each other). It is noted that the feature of dynamically adding a new control element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element was well known in the art at

the time the invention was made, as demonstrate by Hoyle, col.9, line 62 – col.10, line 18 and figures 5 and 5a.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have recognized that Bertram's modification including replacing, change, addition, removing, etc. to provide a new chrome to the user, since such modifications was well known.

Bertram does not specifically teach that a current site communication program configured to provide an indication of the current server computer to plurality of *related* information servers indicated by a *related* information server indication; and a related information server indication receiving program configured to receive the *related* information servers indication from at least one of the plurality of server computers such that the *related* information servers indication is dynamically reconfigurable.

Alexa teaches the steps of:

- "Related Sites support Smart Browsing" which provides to the client computer related information based on the indication of the current server computer (Alexa, page 1, lines 24-36; and fig in page 5, Alexa's Related Sites service provides related links to the client computer, such as "Netscape Auto Channel by Excite", "General Motors Corp.", "Honda Civic Homepage" ... "Acura Homepage" when the user views "Ford" site);
- a current site communication program configured to provide an indication of the current server computer to related information servers indicated by a related information server indication (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-34; page 3, lines 3-10; and page 5, teaches Alexa's Related Site service provides related information

based on the current site, which implies that an indication of the current server must be provided to the Alexa's Related Site providers to conduct related information);

- adding a new element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one control element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-25, adding advertising button on toolbar).
- a related information server indication receiving program configured to receive the related information server indication from at least one of the plurality of server computers such that the related information servers indication is dynamically reconfigurable (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-36, teaches the related links is dynamically generated) .

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide Smart Browsing feature to the users, since this would have "helped the users to find information on the Web faster and easier by using a targeted list of links to relevant and meaningful sites" (Alexa, page 1, lines 11-14).

Regarding dependent claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Bertram, Hoyle, and Alexa teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Bertram teaches wherein the designators received from the servers specify the appearance of at least one sub-portion of the chrome portion of the client computer display and a behavior associated with a user activation of that sub-portion (col.2, line 65-66, col.3, line 1-2, col.5, col.2, line 28-34, col.5, line 2-16, and col.8, lines 35-42, Bertram discloses that the client receives

information which is considered as "information designators" from the server to change the browser's user interface to desired browser's user interface).

However, Bertram does not explicitly disclose the designators are related information designators and the server is related information server. Alexa teaches the related information designators received from the related information servers (Alexa, page 1, lines 24-36; and fig in page 5, Alexa's Related Sites service provides related links to the client computer, such as "Netscape Auto Channel by Excite", "General Motors Corp.", "Honda Civic Homepage" ... "Acura Homepage" when the user views "Ford" site).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide the appearance needed for the related information as designated by the related information servers, since this will help in dynamically configure the generated list of links to information provided by such servers.

Regarding dependent claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1. Bertram, Hoyle, and Alexa teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Alexa's implementation allows the web browser program cause the client computer provides the related information servers an indication of demographic of the user, and the related information provided by the related information servers corresponds to that demographic (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-24).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide more focused related

information to the user, and to implement other features such as targeting advertisings, since such focusing requires certain level of understanding the user's identity and habits.

Regarding dependent claim 9, which is dependent on claim 8. Bertram, Hoyle, and Alexa teach the limitations of claim 8 as explained above. Bertram discloses wherein the demographic is an indication of identity of the user (Bertram, col.5, line 58-59 and col.10, line 1-19, Bertram discloses that the demographic is graphic language such as pictures which are provided for preschool child, and the graphic language "might be understood" by a preschool child").

Regarding dependent claim 10, which is dependent on claim 1. Bertram, Hoyle, and Alexa teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Alexa discloses wherein the related information provided by the related information servers includes at least one link to a web site having content the subject matter is related to subject matter of which is related to the subject matter of the a current web site and a review of the current web site (Alexa, page 1, lines 24-36; and fig in page 5, Alexa's Related Sites service provides related links to the client computer, such as "Netscape Auto Channel by Excite", "General Motors Corp.", "Honda Civic Homepage" ... "Acura Homepage" when the user views "Ford" site).

Regarding dependent claim 11, which is dependent on claim 1. The combination of Bertram, Hoyle, and Alexa does not explicitly teach a confirmation program configured to confirm whether the user desires to store a related information

server indication in a related information server indication database, and to control that storage based on the confirmation, wherein the servers to which the current server computer indication is provided are limited to servers having indication in the related information server indication database.

Refer to the rational relied to reject claim 1, wherein the current server computer indication is provided to a plurality of "related information" servers indicated by a related information servers indication is addressed. However, the use of a database would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as Bertram's implementation teaches various database applications associated with styles of user interfaces (Bertram, col.7, lines 1-7). In particular, Bertram teaches that the user configures which user interface is to be used with which content (Bertram, col. 7 lines 21-25), that user interfaces are to be registered (Bertram, col. 8 lines 40-42), that user interfaces can be switched automatically or on request (Bertram, col. 7 lines 31-35), and that user interfaces change can be implemented using a visual component on the screen display, control button, mouse button. All of his teaching suggests very well the use of a confirmation program to provide the user options to control the information storage.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bertram invention to include the confirmation program means to confirm whether the user has a desire to store related information server indication in a database and to control that storage based on the confirmation. The databases management feature would have provided a way to connect and process related information between different related information servers, as this is will ultimately help to achieve the Smart Browsing feature implemented by Alexa.

Regarding independent claim 14, claim 14 is similar to independent claim 1, and rejected under the same rationale. Bertram also teaches wherein the chrome corresponding to the chrome specifiers and displayed by the chrome display program corresponds to content from the current web site of the current server computer such that the chrome is based on a chrome specifier corresponding to the current web site being rendered when a chrome specifier is associated with the current web site (Bertram, col.8, lines 30-42). Bertram does not explicitly teach the chrome returns to a default chrome when the chrome specifier is not associated with the current web site. However, Bertram teaches that a user can switch back to a default chrome specifier (standard user interface) at any moment after leaving the current web site by pressing a key sequence or clicking on a button (Bertram, col.11, lines 40-44).

Hoyle teaches when the user enter a web page location in a URL field 74, a default browser is used to display the specific web page (Hoyle, col.9, lines 44-52); default browser becomes a customized browser by add or remove icon onto or off the tool bar of the default browser (Hoyle, col.9, lines 62-67; "automatically add or remove icons"); and a default browser is returned when the user access to another link (web page) (Hoyle, col.10, lines 11-13).

It would have been obvious for an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bertram system to return to the default chrome when the chrome specifier is not associated with the current web site, since this modification would have benefited the user with a convenience that automatically

provides him/her with the default chrome set once he/she leaves a website that has provided a customized chrome set.

Regarding dependent claims 16, 18-19, which is dependent on claims 1, 13-14 respectively, Bertram, Hoyle and Alexa teach the limitations of claims 1, 13-14 as explained above. Bertram teaches a chrome configuration processing program configured to receive, from a plurality of information servers, information designators provided to the client computer as chrome specifiers in the chrome configuration storage such that the chrome display program displays the information designators as part of the chrome (Bertram, col.2, line 65-66, col.3, line 1-2, col.2, line 28-34, col.5, line 2-16, and col.8, lines 35-42, Bertram discloses that the client receives information which is considered as "information designators" from the server to change the browser's user interface to desired browser's user interface, and store such information in the storage which constitutes the "chrome configuration database" for display on the client computer).

Bertram does not specifically teach said specifiers stored in a database. However, the use of a database would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Bertram, because Bertram teaches various database applications associated with styles of user interfaces, which suggest the use of a database for the storage of data, providing the advantage of data management that databases provide (col.7, line12-15 and col.8, lines 30-35).

Alexa teaches a chrome configuration processing program configured to receive, from the related information servers, related information designators provided to the client computer based on indication of current server computer, and to provide the related information designators as chrome specifiers such that the chrome display program displays the related information designators as a part of the chrome (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-34; page 3, lines 3-10; and page 5, teaches Alexa's Related Site service provides related information based on the current site, which implies that an indication of the current server must be provided to the Alexa's Related Site providers to conduct related information).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide Smart Browsing feature to the users, since this would have "helped the users to find information on the Web faster and easier by using a targeted list of links to relevant and meaningful sites" (Alexa, page 1, lines 11-14).

Claim 20 teaches the limitations similar to method claim 1, and the limitation of "wherein the modifies less than all of the control elements on the chrome" is included wherein the chrome is modified so that control elements are removed to provide a new chrome. Therefore, claim 20 is rejected under the same rationale.

9. Claims 2 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle and Alexa as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view

of Eric Miller, "An Introduction to the Resource Description Framework", D-Lib Magazine, May 1998, pages 1-12.

Regarding dependent claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Bertram, Hoyle and Alexa teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Bertram and Alexa does not disclose wherein the related information servers indication receiving program is configured to receive the related information servers indication in a RDF format.

Miller however discloses that the "RDF is an infrastructure that enables the encoding, exchange and reuses of structured metadata" (Miller, page1, lines 1-2), and that RDF metadata will make "searching on the web will become easier" (Miller, page 9, lines 8-9 from the bottom).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied RDF format of Miller to Bertram and Alexa's related information server indication to provide more focused searches for Smart Browsing (Alexa, page 1, lines 11-14), since RDF format would have helped to easily encode metadata such as chrome indicator information.

10. Claims 4 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle and Alexa as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Peyer, U.S. 6,188,401 filed 05/1998.

Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 1, Bertram, Hoyle and Alexa teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Bertram and Alexa do not explicitly disclose wherein at least a portion of the related information designators received from the server computer specifies the behavior as a JavaScript method.

Peyer teaches the step of using JavaScript program to implement the user interface, and "displays the specified HTML graphical elements in conjunction with whatever material is already being displayed as a result of user browsing" (col.7, line 26-49).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied Peyer's teaching into the combination of Bertram and Alexa to provide convenient tools to the user interface, since "JavaScript is ... popular language ... allow the designer to add interactivity ... interaction and feedback" (Peyer, col.4, lines 12-26).

11. Claims 5-7 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle and Alexa as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Brown, et al., "Using Netscape 2", published by Que Corporation 1995, page 74.

Regarding dependent claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1, Bertram, Hoyle and Alexa teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Bertram and Alexa do not explicitly disclose wherein the at least one of the server computers from which the related information servers indication is received by the related information servers indication receiving program is a trusted server computer to which the web browser program causes the client computer connect.

However, Bertram discloses that any browser such as Netscape Corporation's Navigator (col.3, line62-65) is able to use Bertram's invention to change the user interface of the browser. In the other hand, Brown teaches that when the user first install Netscape Corporation's Navigator browser, the Netscape Communication Corporation's home page

is automatically selected as a default home page "when you first ... appear automatically" (page 74, line 10-14).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Bertram and Brown, since it would have been provided a chance for the client to customize his/her browser user interface when the first time the client accesses to the internet. Also, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have appreciated that the server which provides the chrome specification information for the client is a trusted server, since the trusted server would have kept the client's information securely, and helped the client feels safer. As Bertram disclosed, the standard browser user interface would have been able to change to the child level browser user interface if "the parent has previously registered the child user interface" with the server (col.9, line 50-67).

Regarding dependent claim 6, which is dependent on claim 5. Referring to the rationale relied to reject claim 5, in which "the trusted server is a default server to which the web browser program causes the client computer to connect upon a first execution of the web browser after a predetermined event" is addressed.

Regarding dependent claim 7, which is dependent on claim 6. Referring to the rationale relied to reject claim 5, in which "the predetermined event is installation of the web browser program on the client computer" is addressed.

12. Claim 13 remain and newly added claims 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle and Alexa as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hetherington et al., US 6,396,515 B1, filed 12/1998.

Regarding independent claim 13, claim 13 is similar to independent claim 1, and rejected under the same rationale. Bertram also teaches wherein the chrome corresponding to the chrome specifiers and displayed by the chrome display program is based on at least one of the content and the chrome of past web sites selected by the user computer (Bertram, col. 7 lines 21-25) and corresponds to a chrome that are based on a language demographic of the user (Bertram, col.5, line 58-59 and col.10, line 1-19, Bertram discloses that the demographic is graphic language such as pictures which are provided for preschool child, and the graphic language "might be understood" by a preschool child").

Hetherington teaches dynamically changing user interface display languages includes words that are based on a stored language demographic of the user (Hetherington, col.4, lines 22-36 and figures 2C-2D and col.5, lines 5-12).

It would have been obvious for an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Hetherington and Bertram to include in the chrome display words and/or pictures based on a language demographic of the user (child or adult), since word and/or graphic help the user understand the functionalities of the chrome interface.

Regarding dependent claim 25, which is dependent on claim 13. Bertram, Hoyle, Alexa and Hetherington teach the limitation of claim 13 as explained above. Bertram

teaches obtain a language demographic of the user that corresponds to a language that the user understands and provide chrome specifiers that correspond to a language that the user understand based on the language demographic of the user (Bertram, col.5, line 58-59 and col.10, line 1-19, Bertram discloses that the demographic is graphic language such as pictures which are provided for preschool child, and the graphic language "might be understood" by a preschool child". This inherently teaches the language demographic must be obtained in order to provide appropriate user interface).

However, Bertram does not explicitly disclose stored language demographic.

Hetherington teaches subscribers change user interface based on stored language content of property 214 (Hetherington, col.5, lines 5-12 and fig.2A).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modify Hetherington's stored language property into Bertram, since this combination would have provided more criteria, such as based on registered user's the language to switch a user interface (chrome) besides other registered content type, registered source file name or file type criteria.

Regarding dependent claim 26, which is dependent on claim 13. Bertram, Hoyle Alexa and Hetherington teach the limitation of claim 13 as explained above. Bertram teaches wherein the display by the chrome display program of the chrome corresponding to the chrome specifiers is based on at least one of the content and the stored language demographic of the user (Bertram, col. 7 lines 21-25).

Regarding dependent claim 27, which is dependent on claim 13. Bertram, Hoyle Alexa and Hetherington teach the limitation of claim 13 as explained above. Bertram teaches wherein the display by the chrome display program of the chrome corresponding to the chrome specifiers is based on the content (Bertram, col. 7 lines 21-25).

However, Bertram does not explicitly disclose stored language demographic of the user.

Hetherington teaches subscribers change user interface based on stored language content of property 214 (Hetherington, col.5, lines 5-12 and fig.2A).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modify Hetherington's stored language property into Bertram, since this combination would have provided more criteria, such as based on registered user's the language to switch a user interface (chrome) besides other registered content type, registered source file name or file type criteria.

13. Claim 15 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle and Alexa as applied to claim 1, and further in view of "Ad on the Bar Campaign Supplements Alexa's Focused Advertising Program" (hereinafter Alexa2), http://www.alexa.com/press/press_releases/ad.html, pages 1-3, published 12/10/1997, which is provided by "Notice of references cited" mailed on 02/13/02.

Regarding dependent claim 15, which is dependent on claim 1, Bertram, Hoyle and Alexa teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. However, Bertram does not explicitly disclose wherein the chrome corresponding to the chrome specifiers of the

current web site being rendered and displayed by the chrome display program adds a new element to the chrome displayed *based on past web sites* rendered by the client computer while maintaining at least one of element of the chrome displayed prior to the addition of the new element.

Alexa2 also teaches wherein a chrome corresponding to chrome specifiers of a current web site being rendered and displayed by a chrome display program adds a new element to the chrome displayed based on past web sites rendered by the client computer while maintaining at least one of element of the chrome displayed prior to the addition of the new element (Alexa2, page 1, lines 13-16 and 25-28, adding advertisement image into toolbar based on what sites the user has surf).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa2 into Alexa and Bertram to provide new element to the chrome displayed based on past web sites rendered by the user, since it would have offered advertiser "the opportunity to advertise ... appear in both the feature pop-up windows and on the toolbar" (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-25).

14. **Claims 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram et al., US patent 5,818,446 filed 11/1996 in view of Hoyle, US 6,141,010, filed 07/1998.**

Regarding independent claim 21, Bertram teaches the steps of:

- receiving content from a selected web site of a current server computer connected to server computers by a computer network (Bertram, col.3, lines 27-48);

- causing information representative of the content data to be displayed on a content portion of a display of the client computer (Bertram, col.3, lines 39-57 and figure 1);
- causing chrome that corresponds to chrome specifiers to be display on a chrome portion of the client computer display (Bertram, col.2, line 65 - col.3, line 23; col.5, lines 2-16; col.11, lines 26-38; Bertram teaches a software program which is able to change the browser's user interface. After the desired user interface information is stored in the storage of client's computer, the desired user interface is displayed on the client computer display that corresponds to the data which is stored in the storage); and
- adding a new control element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new control element, wherein the new control element is configured in response to the current web site being rendered to invoke functionality related to the current web site being rendered (Bertram, figures 1 and 2; col.2, lines 17-21; col.2, line 65 - col.3, line 23; col.5, lines 2-16; col.11, lines 26-38 where Bertram teaches an automatic or selective modification of the user interface including control elements to invoke functionality related to the current web side being rendered, such as home, print, etc. control element to suit the user preference. Bertram teaches a user interface is switched in respond to content or user selection. When user request a web page content by selecting an URL, a user interface includes control elements (totally or slightly different) will be displayed at the same time the data content of the web page is displayed

(Bertram, col.7, lines 26-65 and col.8, lines 29-42). Bertram teaches a child interface control 3 in figure 2, which includes multiple chrome control elements that replace all of the chrome control elements of the previous user interfaces shown in figure 1 such that none of the chrome control element in figure 2 are the same as the chrome control element in figure 1, since elements on adult chrome are more complicate for a child. In reality, Bertram's changeable various user interfaces does not limit only between adult to child, but also between adult to adult or child to child. Regarding the case of changing an adult user interface to a different adult user interface, Bertram's modification of user interfaces system can replace all chrome control elements and/or adding/removing new/old chrome control elements to have a new interface to provide to the user, since all adult user interfaces do not need to be completely different from each other).

Hoyle teaches the steps of:

- receiving content from a selected web site of a current server computer connected to server computers by a computer network (Hoyle, col.9, lines 29-54; figures 3 and 5; ADM server 22 which connected to server computers by a computer network is accessible via Internet by clients (users) through Internet to request a specific web page by enter the web page location to URL field; specified web page is received and display on the browser);
- causing information representative of the content data to be displayed on a content portion of a display of the client computer (Hoyle, col.9, lines 29-54, specified web page is display to the user on the browser);

- causing chrome that corresponds to chrome specifiers to be display on a chrome portion of the client computer display (Hoyle, col.9, lines 29-54; figure 5; chrome is displayed on a chrome portion of the browser); and
- adding a new control element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new control element, wherein the new control element is configured to invoke functionality related to the current web site being rendered (Hoyle, col.9, line 64 – col.10, line 4; customizing the toolbar by adding or remove icon (control element) which is configured to invoke function related to the current web site, such as book mark the current web page). It is noted that the feature of dynamically adding a new control element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element was well known in the art at the time the invention was made, as demonstrate by Hoyle, col.9, line 62 – col.10, line 18 and figures 5 and 5a.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have recognized that Bertram's modification including replacing, change, addition, removing, etc. to provide a new chrome to the user, since such modifications was well known.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Bertram's automatically customize toolbar into Hoyle's manually customize toolbar, since this combination would have allowed both manual and automatic ways to produce a suitable user interface includes control elements.

15. Claims 22-24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of "Alexa Internet and Netscape Team To Provide Related Sites To Support Smart Browsing" (Alexa), published 06/01/1998 as supplied by the Applicant in IDS filed 06/04/1999.

Regarding dependent claim 22, which is dependent on claim 21. Bertram and Hoyle teach the limitation of claim 21 as explained above. Bertram teaches a chrome configuration processing program configured to receive, from a plurality of information servers, information designators provided to the client computer as chrome specifiers in the chrome configuration storage such that the chrome display program displays the information designators as part of the chrome (col.2, line 65-66, col.3, line 1-2, col.2, line 28-34, col.5, line 2-16, and col.8, lines 35-42, Bertram discloses that the client receives information which is considered as "information designators" from the server to change the browser's user interface to desired browser's user interface, and store such information in the storage which constitutes the "chrome configuration database" for display on the client computer).

Bertram does not specifically teach said specifiers stored in a database. However, the use of a database would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Bertram, because Bertram teaches various database applications associated with styles of user interfaces, which suggest the use of a database for the storage of data, providing the advantage of data management that databases provide (col.7, line12-15 and col.8, lines 30-35).

Alexa teaches a chrome configuration processing program configured to receive, from the related information servers, related information designators provided to the client computer based on indication of current server computer, and to provide the related information designators as chrome specifiers such that the chrome display program displays the related information designators as a part of the chrome (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-34; page 3, lines 3-10; and page 5, teaches Alexa's Related Site service provides related information based on the current site, which implies that an indication of the current server must be provided to the Alexa's Related Site providers to conduct related information).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide Smart Browsing feature to the users, since this would have "helped the users to find information on the Web faster and easier by using a targeted list of links to relevant and meaningful sites" (Alexa, page 1, lines 11-14).

Regarding dependent claim 23, which is dependent on claim 22. Bertram, Hoyle and Alexa teach the limitation of claim 22 as explained above. Bertram teaches wherein the designators received from the servers specify the appearance of at least one sub-portion of the chrome portion of the client computer display and a behavior associated with a user activation of that sub-portion (col.2, line 65-66, col.3, line 1-2, col.5, col.2, line 28-34, col.5, line 2-16, and col.8, lines 35-42, Bertram discloses that the client receives information which is considered as "information designators" from the server to change the browser's user interface to desired browser's user interface).

However, Bertram does not explicitly disclose the designators are related information designators and the server is related information server.

Alexa teaches the related information designators received from the related information servers (Alexa, page 1, lines 24-36; and fig in page 5, Alexa's Related Sites service provides related links to the client computer, such as "Netscape Auto Channel by Excite", "General Motors Corp.", "Honda Civic Homepage" ... "Acura Homepage" when the user views "Ford" site).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide the appearance needed for the related information as designated by the related information servers, since this will help in dynamically configure the generated list of links to information provided by such servers.

Regarding dependent claim 24, which is dependent on claim 22. Bertram, Hoyle and Alexa teach the limitation of claim 22 as explained above. Alexa teaches providing to a related information server an indication of a demographic of the user, wherein receiving related information designators comprises receiving related information designators as chrome specifiers such that the related information designators are displayed as part of the chrome and to related information designators correspond to the demographic of the user (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-24).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide more focused related

information to the user, and to implement other features such as targeting advertisings, since such focusing requires certain level of understanding the user's identity and habits.

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments filed on 04/19/2004 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive and are mood in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicants argue with respect to claim 21 that Hoyle does not disclose adding a new control element in response to a current web site being rendered to invoke functionality related to the current web site".

Examiner agrees. However, the combination of Hoyle and Bertram teaches this limitation as explained in the rejection above.

Applicants argue that "none of the chrome elements in FIG.2 are the same the chrome in FIG.1" and "Bertram replace all of the chrome".

Examiner agrees. Bertram teaches a child interface control 3 in figure 2, which includes multiple chrome control elements that replace all of the chrome control elements of the previous user interfaces shown in figure 1 such that none of the chrome control element in figure 2 are the same as the chrome control element in figure 1, since elements on adult chrome are more complicate for a child.

However, in reality, Bertram's changeable various user interfaces does not limit only between adult to child, but also between adult to adult or child to child (Bertram, col.8, lines 43-58 and col.9, lines 46-60). Regarding the case of changing an adult user interface to a different adult user interface, Bertram's modification of user interfaces

system can replace all chrome control elements and/or adding/removing new/old chrome control elements to have a new interface to provide to the user (Bertram, col.8, lines 53-58), since all adult user interfaces do not need to be completely different from each other. Therefore, the chrome control elements in FIG.2 and FIG.1 are totally different or slightly different by adding or removing chrome control elements are taught by Bertram to provide a suitable user interface.

Applicants argue that with respect to claims 1 and 15 that "neither Bertram, Hoyle, Alexa, nor any combination of the references describes or suggests a web browser program configured to supplement chrome in response to a current web site being rendered with a control element that is configured to invoke functionality related to the current web site being rendered while maintaining or retaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element".

This is not persuasive. Bertram teaches an automatic or selective modification of the user interface including control elements to invoke functionality related to the current web side being rendered, such as home, print, etc. control element to suit the user preference (Bertram, figures 1 and 2; col.2, lines 17-21). Bertram teaches a user interface is switched in respond to content or user selection. When user request a web page content by selecting an URL, a user interface includes control elements (totally or slightly different) will be displayed at the same time the data content of the web page is displayed (Bertram, col.7, lines 26-65 and col.8, lines 29-42).

Applicants argues that Alexa teaches "advertisements display advertisements which correspond to content being displayed; such advertisements are not control element of the chrome".

Examiner agrees. Alexa teaches adding a new element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-25). However, Bertram teaches adding control element to the chrome as explained above.

Applicants argue that "neither Bertram nor Hetherington displays chrome based on chrome specifiers and displayed by the chrome display program that includes words that are based on a stored language demographic of the user, as recited in claim 13".

This is not persuasive. Bertram teaches automatically switching user interface to another interface corresponding to the language demographic of the user such as graphic language for preschool child as explained above. Hetherington teaches dynamically change user interface based on stored language content property of the user (Hetherington, col.5, lines 5-12 and fig.2A). This highly suggests that the stored language content property of the user is used as one of criteria to automatically switching user interface in Bertram.

Applicants argue with respect to new claim 14 that "Hoyle does not disclose displaying chrome based on a chrome specifier corresponding to the current web site being rendered when a chrome specifier is associated with the current web site, much less

returning the chrome to a default chrome when a chrome specifier is not associated with the current web site".

This is not persuasive. It is noted that the feature of "displaying chrome based on a chrome specifier corresponding to the current web site being rendered when a chrome specifier is associated with the current web site" is taught by Bertram as explained above. Bertram specifically suggests returning to the default chrome by pressing a key or a button (Bertram, col.11, lines 40-44). Besides Betram, Hoyle teaches using and modifying a default browser as applicants admitted. Hoyle using default browser in response to the user's selection of any one of links (Hoyle, col.10, lines 13-15). The combination of Bertram and Hoyle would provide default chrome when a chrome specifier is not associated with the current web site, since both Betram and Hoyle suggest the use of default user interface.

Conclusion

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Shafron et al., US 2002/0186255 A1 filed 2000, teaches method and system of facilitating on-line shopping using an internet browser.

Takeuchi et al., US 5,959,630, filed 01/1998, teaches display screen processing apparatus and storage medium containing therein program for controlling display screen processing apparatus.

17. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented

in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu V Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-9774. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S Hong can be reached on 703-308-5465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

TVH
August 6, 2004